

Palestini

cause

DAMASCUS, Jan. 27 (JNA) — Cardinal Archbishop Capucci, who is on a homelands Syria, said he has been published today in the view of the Palestinian cause does not interfere in politics.

The archbishop, chief head of the Melkite community in occupied Syria, spent two years of his life in an Israeli prison before smuggling arms to the commandos.

He was released last year following a deal between the Vatican, which were stipulated that the area should not be stationed in the Middle East. Israel has come to the Vatican about his case to the area.

The prelate arrived in Venezuela last weekend part in meetings of the National Council (PN) Palestinian parliament which elected him member.

The Syrian government paper Tahrir quoted the bishop as saying: "I am for the Palestinian cause as religiously and humanely as possible."

"Why don't I have to fight the Zionists who want to kill my people, die?" he asked.

Archbishop Capucci was as saying: "I am a Christian. A Christian is willing to sacrifice himself for other people and land."

Jordan to get new footwear factory

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A member of Al-Ahliya Foundation, founded by the late King Hussein of Jordan, the Foundation's mission is to promote education, health, culture, environment and development in Jordan.

False regrets

The outgoing Israeli military commander of the occupied territories has made the ridiculous assertion that "outside Arab pressure" has forced the Palestinian people to "withdraw their support" for the envisioned Camp David autonomy plan for the territories.

This absurd statement is a typical Israeli attempt to bamboozle public opinion.

Since the Camp David process began, the Palestinians, in the occupied territories and outside, have more than amply made clear their resistance to the idea of Egypt, a country which has never had responsibility for them (except arguably in the case of Gaza), deciding their destinies for them. This resistance has hardened as the distinction between genuine self-determination and the "self-rule" formula served up in the Camp David accords has become clearer. It has stiffened still further with the repeated demonstrations, through the actions and statements of the Israeli leaders and occupation authorities, that Israel has no intention of carrying out even the flimsy Camp David "autonomy" provisions—in fact that Israel is drafting plans to emasculate the proposed locally elected authorities. Indeed, it has become manifestly clear that Israel views the Camp David accords as a device by which the prospect of an independent Palestinian state can be laid to rest once and for all.

Anyone who doesn't believe this should turn immediately to page 4 to read Amnon Kapeliouk's illuminating and well-documented (from Israeli sources) account of just what Israel's vision of autonomy is. In that article, the words of Israel's own rulers are cited to show just how far they are prepared to go in twisting the Camp David framework to ensure their perpetual domination of the occupied territories.

General Orly, with contrived disconsolation, contends that "the (autonomy) plan cannot be executed under the present political reality." Perhaps we should all be grateful for that. The people in the occupied territories, in solidarity with the rest of the Arab nation, must seize this opportunity to shape a genuine and workable formula for self-determination which should be adopted as an essential condition of any future negotiations with the occupying power.

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.)—Several Jordanian companies are being considered for selection as the local partner in a joint venture with two British companies to produce footwear—shoes, boots and sandals—from a new synthetic fibre called Porvair.

The two British companies seeking the Jordanian partner are J.R. International and Porvair Limited.

The new material will probably cost half the price of leather. John Garner, Managing Director of J.R. International said that hide prices have doubled in the last month and the upward trend will continue because of international shortage. Jordan's demand for leather shoes, despite high prices, has always exceeded supply.

"The new joint venture company is scheduled to start production around September of this year," Mr. Garner added. "The deal should be signed within a month and equipments and materials will start arriving in three months time."

According to John Pirie of Porvair Ltd., 60 per cent of the factory's output will be exported. At the same time it will satisfy the demands of the Jordanian market. "We are certain of success," he added, "for although most people may prefer leather to synthetic shoes, they do not always like the price of the leather shoe commands."

The material called Porvair has most of the "foot comfort" attributes of leather and some other advantages besides, where waste in the use of upper material is eliminated and a uniformly high quality of shoes readily achieved.

RSS to hold research symposium

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (JNA)—The Royal Scientific Society, in cooperation with the Baghdad-based union of Arab scientific research councils, will hold a symposium here on the role of Arab scientific research in national development starting Feb. 5.

20,000 Tyre refugees to get emergency aid from UNRWA

VIENNA, Jan. 27 (J.T.)—Food, clothing and blankets will be distributed over the next few days to an estimated 20,000 Palestine refugees who have fled the Tyre area of South Lebanon because of shelling.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) said it had decided to launch the emergency programme because the refugees, including many children, are sheltering in schools and other buildings in the Sidon area where they are in need after leaving their camps near Tyre.

Under the five-day programme which starts today (Friday) UNRWA is distributing milk powder, corned beef and blankets, as well as parcels of used clothing given by voluntary organisations.

Committee to prepare report on Jordanian-Syrian companies

DAMASCUS, Jan. 27 (JNA)—The Jordanian-Syrian joint committee studying programmes of joint investment companies will convene here early next month, sources at the Syrian Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade said here today.

The committee will prepare a full report on the functioning of joint Jordanian-Syrian companies and their future plans.

According to the sources the report will be referred to a meeting of the Jordanian-Syrian Higher Joint Committee to be headed by the two countries' prime ministers at its February meeting in Amman.

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Symposium on literature opens Wednesday

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (J.T.)—Jordanian novelists, playwrights and literary figures will open their first symposium here Wednesday to discuss the state of the art in Jordan. The symposium, due to last from Jan. 31 to Feb. 3, is being sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and Youth. Dr. Nasereddine Al Assad, the President of the University of Jordan, Dr. Abdul Rahman Yaghi and Mohammad Asfour of the University of Jordan, along with Mr. Abdul Rahim Omar will present working papers for discussion.

New Civil Status Department policy announced

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (JNA)—Foreign ladies who are married to Jordanians but want to retain their foreign nationality will not be issued separate Jordanian identity cards, according to new instructions by the director general of the Civil Status Department. In a circular to civil status offices throughout the country the director asked that photographs of foreign wives appear in the family status book with a clear indication of their nationality.

Guideline for engineering contracts is published

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (JNA)—A special form to serve as a model for drawing up contracts for civil engineering projects in Jordan was distributed to various ministries, government departments, institutions, professional unions and municipal councils by the Ministry of Public Works today. The form, already approved by the Cabinet, contains instructions to all parties taking part in tenders on such matters as insurance and guarantees.

Council established to supervise services to villages

MADABA, Jan. 27 (JNA)—A joint council for offering public services to four small villages in the district of Madaba was set up today, the council head and district governor Mohammad Dababi stated here today. The council will supervise educational and health services offered to the four villages in coordination with their representatives who also have seats in the new council. A similar council to supervise the public services to three other villages in the Madaba district near Dibtan has also been established.

Society set up to help rural women

AMMAN, Jan. 27 (JNA)—A society for social development and raising the status of rural women has been set up in the area of Baf'ama near Jarash, the sub-district governor Ali Abu Rieh stated here today. The society, which will extend aid to needy families, will set up a children's club and a centre for teaching young women sewing and weaving. The society has a constituent assembly including 23 members, Mr. Abu Rieh said.

Princess Wijdan exhibits paintings in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 — An exhibition of paintings by the prominent Jordanian artist, Princess Wijdan Ali, opened at the Middle East Institute here on Thursday evening.

A large audience of over 300 people, including a number of Arab and other ambassadors the opening reception. The exhibition was held under the Patronage of Jordan's Ambassador of the United States, Mr. Abdullah Salah and Mrs. Salah, and former U.S. Ambassador to Jordan and Mrs. L. Dean Brown. Mr. Brown is President of the Middle East Institute.

The exhibition, Princess Wijdan's twelfth one-person show and her second in the U.S., includes 30 oil paintings depicting vivid and poetic interpretations of Jordan's landscape. The canvases, many of them quite large are painted in an expressionistic style conveying the changing qualities of light, colour and form that pervade the deserts, mountains and valleys of Jordan. The exhibition continues until Feb. 16.

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Now is the time for massive Arab

Polybility campaigns in U.S., expert says

Pat McDonnell
to the Jordan Times

DAMASCUS, Jan. 27--"President Carter's policies, which are human rights programs, have not worked abroad," he said. "So says Dr. Abdul

interferes in the affairs of the Palestinians." So says Dr. Abdul

The archbishop, professor of international relations for 27 years at the American University, D.C.

"It's a gradual change," he said. "It's not dramatic, but it is a breakthrough. Israel no longer can count on the easy support it used to get."

Dr. Sa'id noted the change in the voting record of the U.S. Congress. This has shifted from 80 per cent of the Senate and 395 out of 453 members of the House of Representatives voting in favour of Israel prior to 1973 to one-third of both houses voting in favour of the Arabs in 1978.

A third area of interest deals with federal agencies such as the Treasury Department (concerned with "petrodollars") and the Defense Department.

"A pro-Arab constituency is developing in the U.S. There is a greater interest on the part of Americans to know about the Arab World. More courses are being taught about it in universities."

As for the future: "Although I understand and sympathise with my Arab brothers for their distaste for Camp David, I try to stress two things to them," he said.

"First, as a result of Sadat's initiative, Israel has been reduced to nothing more than a small state in the Middle East—it no longer is a superpower."

Second, the context of Arab foreign policy toward Israel has been inalterably changed from pan-Arabism to national interests. That is to say, one Arab state (Egypt) decided to negotiate on behalf of its own best interests.

President Sadat paid the price for thinking first of his national interests and he has been excluded by other Arab states, but the cost incurred upon the Israelis is a reduced role.

"I tell the Arabs: Open Your Doors—let the Westerners (Americans) in. Now is the time for Arabs to launch massive publicity campaigns."

In the early 1970s, the States could afford an independent foreign policy in the region because its interests were relatively secure," he said.

has been a marked especially since the 1973 war. The U.S. today is through an agonising re-ap-

praisal. It no longer can get away with its shortcomings as regards a near total favouritism toward Israel in the past."

The three major changes he cited are U.S. public opinion polls, Congressional voting records and attitudes of U.S. federal agencies.

"In 1964, four per cent of the American public sympathised with the Arabs, nearly 85 per cent were favourable to the Israelis. In 1978, the sympathy for Israel had declined to 56 per cent, while sympathy for the Arabs increased to 13 per cent."

"It is a gradual change," he said. "It's not dramatic, but it is a breakthrough. Israel no longer can count on the easy support it used to get."

Dr. Sa'id regularly travels to the world in his capacity as member of the International League of Human Rights.

National Committee on Palestinian Rights. While in Venezuela last week, he gave a lecture on "Human Rights" at the cultural centre.

The Syrian, his most recent of many paper visits to the Middle East, bishop as says, "he sees changes in an Israeli attitude of the American commandos."

He was referring to the American diplomatic mission to the Vatican, which Syria for one month on should not hear, programme to meet the Vatican along with regular travels to the area.

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National

The occupied territories: Autonomy according to Israel

By Amnon Kapeliouk

Reprinted, in translation, from *Le Monde Diplomatique*, Paris, January 1979.

To restore the Sinai to Egypt in order to have a free hand in the West Bank and Gaza: this was the precise aim of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin when he signed the Camp David Accords last Sept. 17.

But in order to make such a plan acceptable, it was necessary to create the impression that the Palestinian problem would also be solved. Hence the proposal of administrative autonomy which Begin proposed for the Arab lands occupied in 1967, all the while insisting that a Palestinian state would never come into existence in "Judea and Samaria" and Gaza.

Commenting on this proposal of autonomy, well-informed Israeli observers stated immediately that "what is offered to the Palestinians really amounts to very little; it adds nothing to what they already have" (*Yediot Aharonot*, Nov. 24, 1978). Haaretz's special correspondent on the occupied territories offered his own estimate that "the government of Israel hopes to institute a kind of autonomy that will be without meaning for the Palestinians, characterised by a minimum of powers" (Haaretz Nov. 14, 1978).

In fact, the rights and powers which the Palestinians will enjoy will be so restricted that the proposal of administrative autonomy seriously runs the risk of remaining an empty framework, crowned by an administrative council without real authority. At the Israeli cabinet meeting of last Dec. 17, General Dayan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, opposed the idea of having a debate on the nature of

administrative autonomy, and he had good reasons for this: "If the Egyptians knew Israel's intentions on this subject," he said, "they would not sign the peace treaty" (Al Hanishmar, Dec. 18, 1978).

In 1967, the land considered public domain on the West Bank, belonging to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, came under Israeli military administration. This land amounts to about 100,000 hectares which, according to the report of the Israeli cabinet-level commission charged with working out the details of the autonomy proposal, will remain under the control of the Israelis. This is so because Israelis have not given up the idea of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. So that there will be no misunderstanding on this subject, Mr. Begin misses no opportunity to reaffirm the "sacred and inalienable right" of his compatriots to settle anywhere in "Eretz Yisrael" (Palestine).

Thus, the Israeli programme of Jewish settlement on the West Bank for the next five years foresees that 84 settlements will be created to receive 27,000 Jewish families. The cost of this gigantic operation: 54 billion Israeli pounds (about \$2.8 billion). It is planned that these settlements will be made in areas close to the Arab population centres, "in order, according to this plan, to contribute to the coming together of the Jewish and Arab populations" (Davar, Nov. 29, 1978). And nothing suggests that the Israeli rulers will put an end to this policy of settlements when autonomy goes into effect.

On the contrary, with his customary frankness, General Dayan said recently: "It is important to seize even more land through the intermediary of the military government. The prime minister must give the necessary order to the Minister of Defence, Mr. Ezer

Weizman, who, on his part, must order the necessary arrangements. The Minister of Justice, Mr. Tamir, must promulgate the necessary decrees, and Mr. Ehrlich, the minister of finance, must furnish the funds that will be necessary. And if the Egyptians and the Americans are opposed to these projects—well, we are not ready to sign a treaty of peace that is satisfactory only to them. If they refuse to sign, too bad. What can they do to us? Expel us? I said exactly that to the American ambassador three months ago, and I am ready to repeat it" (Haaretz Nov. 24, 1978).

And as a matter of fact, work on the settlements in the occupied territories has not ceased. A credit of 600 million Israeli pounds (\$8 million) has been established for the expansion of existing settlements in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights, and preparations continue for the construction of a new city between Jerusalem and Jericho. Some new lands were recently seized in several parts of the West Bank. In addition, in Jerusalem, projects of a great scope are in the process of being developed to extend the Jewish settlements built since 1967 in the Arab part of the city, where 20,000 housing units have already been built for Israelis.

There is no question of giving up the Israeli military control of the bridges over the Jordan River, where Israeli soldiers have the job of preventing "undesirables" from passing into Israel—in particular, preventing the return of people displaced in 1967, who own property in the occupied territories on which Jewish settlements have been established. Each frontier post on the bridges of the Jordan has a complete list of these displaced property owners, and each person whose name is on the list is not permitted to enter.

the West Bank. This is done in order to prevent the repetition of the experience of one Palestinian who, having succeeded, several years ago, in getting back to his native village of Toubas, immediately brought a suit before a court demanding the return of his property. Conferences and negotiations, accompanied by pressure, finally brought about the exchange of some lands, but the Israeli authorities evidently hope that this kind of incident shall not be repeated: this is the reason why the Camp David accords provide that the return of refugees to the West Bank will have to be approved by all the interested parties, including Israel. In reality, administrative autonomy concerns only one third of the Palestinian people: those who actually live in the occupied territories.

In order to guarantee that the new Jewish colonies will have an adequate water supply, the Israelis will continue to control the sources of water in the West Bank after the establishment of administrative autonomy. The application of the jurisdiction of Israeli laws concerning the control of water resources was extended to the West Bank immediately after the 1967 war. Rare permits have been granted since then, and only to authorise the pumping of drinking water. Under the occupation regime, the extent of land devoted to agriculture diminishes constantly, and the Palestinian peasants go to work in Israeli industry or agriculture, where salaries are higher. Today, Israel uses 500 million cubic meters of water pumped from the hills of the West Bank. So that, as Israeli writer Haim Gouri explains it: "If the Arab inhabitants of the autonomous zone were to utilise water resources for their own well-being and prosperity without any control by Israel, a danger

would threaten Israel. It would be a terrible disaster" (Davar, Nov. 17, 1978). The conclusion is self-evident.

A sine qua non condition for the establishment of administrative autonomy is that the Israeli colonies in the West Bank and Gaza should remain under Israeli jurisdiction. The Israeli citizens living in them will be considered full-fledged Israeli citizens. According to plans prepared by the Minister of the Interior, Israeli municipal councils will be created for the Jewish settlements in the autonomous zone, and they will be subject only to Israeli authority. For next year, 100 million Israeli pounds (\$1.3 million) will be available for them, according to the budget of the Minister of the Interior.

For the state of Israel, the establishment of Israeli colonies in the occupied territories in no way violated the 4th Geneva Convention (1949) since the territories are not conquered territories (see Amnon Kapeliouk, "To whom does the West Bank belong?", Le Monde, Sept. 14, 1977). To make very sure that there is no misunderstanding on this subject, Mr. Begin reaffirmed this at a press conference in Oslo, just after receiving the Nobel Peace Prize: "Israelis have the right to settle in all the territory of Eretz Yisrael (Palestine). That which was taken unjustly (by the Arabs) does not create a right. Such is international law. This land is ours, it was promised to us (in the Bible) and we have a right to it" (Davar, Dec. 12, 1978).

In effect, the administrative council under autonomy will be deprived of real powers. Because even if the Israeli military government must evacuate the place where it is now and install itself in Israel, it will remain the real source of authority. The autonomous council will not be able to promulgate laws without the approval of the Israeli government. Mr. Itzhak Modai, Israeli Minister of Energy and Infrastructure, gave some edifying details on this point in an interview that appeared in Ma'ariv: the military government will not be abolished, he said, but, as it is stipulated in the Camp David

accords, it will only "withdraw", while still remaining the source of local authority.

Question of the Journalist:
"Like a colonial administration?"

"Why use such an expression? Colonies? Judea, Samaria and Gaza are not colonies but..."

"But what are they?"

"Regions over which we have the right of sovereignty" (Ma'ariv, Nov. 3, 1978).

Mr. Begin himself has not stopped repeating that in no case could "autonomy" signify "sovereignty." And if one day the administrative council of the autonomous region declares the creation of an independent Palestinian state, this will be its first and last proclamation. We would enter and dissolve it," he made quite clear (Haaretz, Sept. 27, 1978).

Mr. Begin leaves no doubt, either

of Israel's categorical and total refusal of all forms of Palestinian independence: "No Palestinian state will be created. None. The Israeli army will have the job of preventing this. It is not by accident that the elected council will have the name 'administrative council'". Administration, and nothing more! We proposed autonomy and not sovereignty! And, between the two, the difference is enormous" (Ma'ariv Oct. 1, 1978).

On the level of finances, the council of the autonomous region will have practically no powers. A report prepared by the chief of the Budget Department, Mr. Eitan Berglas, stipulated that the autonomous regime will neither be able to issue currency, nor establish a central bank, nor to levy customs duties or restrictions on the movement of capital, manufactured goods or merchandise from Israel. The Palestinians will receive only a part of the revenue raised from customs duties and indirect taxes levied on products entering the autonomous region. The administrative council will nevertheless have the power to levy direct taxes to finance its activities. Furthermore, according to the same report, the Israeli government will contribute to the budget of the local administration.

Neither postage stamps, nor emblems, nor a flag: no symbols, even distant, of independence will be tolerated. This prompted one

West Bank resident to say that even the South African bastions, in the final analysis, have more prerogatives and margins of power than that proposed for the future local council of the West Bank and Gaza.

The Camp David accords authorise, as we know, the stationing of Israeli military forces in the autonomous zone. The leaders of Likud in power have, on their part, made it known without ambiguity that these forces will enjoy the same liberty of action as at the present time. General Sharon, Minister of Agriculture, asked that it be clearly stated that "We intend to raise the level of effective forces of the Zahal in the occupied territories above their present level; beyond that, we do not renounce that, under the framework of autonomy, the Shin Bet (special services) should be in charge of the struggle against terrorism" (Ma'ariv, Dec. 15, 1978).

At the same time, General Dayan was making it clear that "if the local police are not able to control the inhabitants during demonstrations, we will send our forces into place to help to reestablish order" (Sept. 27, 1978). According to Mr. Begin, Israel reserves the right, in addition, "to build roads in the West Bank and Gaza, according to its needs and considerations. The Israeli forces will fight terrorism everywhere and by all means" (statement to Ma'ariv, Dec. 8, 1978).

Doesn't such autonomy, deprived of all real content, contradict the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people mentioned in the Camp David accords? On this essential point, the official Israeli thesis consists of saying that this recognition does not exist, this position being based on one of the six annexes to the accords in which President Carter affirms that Mr. Begin had explained that the expression "Palestinian people" in the text signified the "Arabs of Eretz Yisrael"; in other words, it concerns inhabitants of territories that Mr. Begin considers to be part of the historic patrimony of the Jewish people. In fact, the words "independence", "self-determination", and "Palestinian sovereignty" are

nowhere to be found in the Camp David accords.

As must have been the case, the Palestinians of the occupied territories have, categorically rejected the proposal for administrative autonomy. Never since 1967 has had the divergence of opinion in the West and Gaza been so wide. Five public meetings attracted the largest participants—events which, since 1967—took place in East Jerusalem, Bethlehem, at Birzeit (near Ramallah), and in Ramallah, to denounce the plan for administrative autonomy. It was at this time that such demands were tolerated, and the military authorities had to further meetings without authorisation. The assistant minister of defence explained "only meetings whose objective find a common denominator can be authorised." In this opposition to the Camp David accords had had time to manifest itself.

As to the Labour opposition to Israel, it insists on the basis that the autonomy plan in the country, because, as it carries the future Palestinian state, it fits into the framework of national extravagance in the leaders of the Labour party have succumbed since "a nature" of the Camp David accords, not only concerning the future of the West Bank and also "against giving the Israeli settlers in the east of the Sinai". Labour to replace the autonomy in its old proposal for "compromise" (the plan which has already been accepted by all the parties concerned, in particular the leaders of the Zionists, their part, to accept the autonomy as it is, seeing it as a step towards the creation of an independent Palestinian entity; however, the great majority of political observers are agreed that there is scarcely a chance of pseudo-autonomy can go to an embryonic sovereignty long as the government of Begin remains in power.

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Shortly before Deng's U.S. visit

Carter defends plans for future Taiwan relations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (R)—President Carter, speaking shortly before the arrival of Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) tomorrow, has said he is committed to a strong, prosperous and peaceful Taiwan.

The Chinese vice-premier will tour America as liberal and conservative groups in the Senate are deciding their position on whether the U.S. should retain its defence commitments to Taiwan.

Mr. Carter has proposed new legislation sent to Capitol Hill yesterday, governing Washington's relations with the nationalist Chinese island.

As part of the normalisation of relations with China, the U.S. agreed that it would no longer recognise the government in Taiwan. But Mr. Carter has proposed that the U.S. should establish a government-funded corporation to take the place of its embassy, closed on Jan. 1.

Mr. Carter plans to terminate U.S. defence treaties with Taipei in one year, but maintain all other treaty obligations.

Senator Frank Church, head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, immediately attacked the draft legislation because it contained no provisions for Taiwan's security.

He said he would try to win committee approval for inclusion of language that would "both send a clear signal to Peking and reassure the people of Taiwan".

The president said that he was not concerned about possible Senate resolutions, but "I could not approve any legislation that would violate the agreements we have concluded with the People's Republic of China."

Tight security

Meanwhile, U.S. police, fearing protest demonstrations during the visit by Mr. Deng, are drafting tight security measures to control outbreaks of violence.

At least four groups have obtained police permits to protest near the White House after tomorrow's arrival of Mr. Deng on a nine-day visit.

Pentagon sources said the air force had been alerted to the likelihood of demonstrations at Andrews Air Force Base just outside Washington, where Mr. Deng's Boeing 707 airliner was scheduled to land early tomorrow afternoon.

During the Chinese vice-premier's trip, symbolising the normalisation of relations between Washington and Peking, he will spend three days in Washington at the start of his visit and then travel to Atlanta, Houston and Seattle.

In Washington, Mr. Deng will have three rounds of talks with President Carter, attend a state dinner, see excerpts from a

broadway musical and tour historic sites. In Georgia, President Carter's home state, he will visit a Ford Motor Company plant near Atlanta. While in Houston, Mr. Deng will visit the Lyndon Johnson Space Centre.

He will leave for home, via Alaska and Japan, on Feb. 5.

Police estimate that a total of more than 4,000 people will take part in demonstrations against Mr. Deng's visit and the normalisation of relations with Communist China.

All police leave has been cancelled, and informed sources said Washington was the major security concern during Mr. Deng's visit.

The three men who seized power in a coup in 1967 and ruled

Greece for seven years were reprieved under a law which says that death sentences not carried out for three years are automatically commuted.

Colonel George Papadopoulos, Colonel Nicholas Makarezos and Brigadier-General Stylianos Pattakos were sentenced on

charges of high treason and insurrection in Aug. 1975 after civilian rule had been restored.

Colonel Papadopoulos became president of Greece after he abolished the monarchy on seizing power. The other two men were deputy prime ministers.

The two houses of parliament will discuss the political situation following the communist decision yesterday to back out of a five-party pact which supported the minority christian democratic administration.

If the communists stick to their demands for ministerial posts in a new coalition and the christian democrats refuse to accept a compromise, an election could be

called in the spring, they said.

All parties said they will avoid elections—not in 1981—but the christian democratic newspaper *Il Popolo*, what could a pre-election today when it is a communist of provoking a referendum crisis. "It will be difficult to cancel this fact from the paper," the paper said.

The christian democrats still confronted with economic problems, high inflation and serious urban violence, believe they will win their four-point lead over communism in a general election.

But political comment today examined ways of elections, and most of the possibilities hinged on the seat.

The socialists, who in the committed to not entering government without the communists could give the christian democrats the numerical support in parliament.

Another suggested was the formation of a government with some non-party leaders who would be acceptable to communists.

In 1930, he began helping to direct family business affairs, but next became interested in South America and in 1940 was named coordinator of inter-American affairs by the late President Franklin Roosevelt.

From this first public appointment, he went on to a series including assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs and special foreign policy assistant to the late President Dwight Eisenhower.

In December of that year, the U.S. Congress formally approved his appointment as the country's 41st vice-president, resolving a leadership crisis resulting from the scandals that surrounded his predecessor Spiro Agnew, and former president Richard Nixon.

Mr. Rockefeller was confirmed after months of congressional hearings described as the fiercest investigation any American public figure had ever undergone.

During his career as New York's governor he often faced controversy. One major test came in September 1971 when convicts rioting at Attica Prison, took over part of the institution and held guards hostage to enforce their demands for reform.

Despite his great personal charm and long administrative experience, he experienced constant disappointments in connection with the presidency.

In 1958 he staged a surprise upset victory at the polls over W. Averell Harriman in his first race for the governorship.

Mr. Rockefeller's bid for the 1964 presidential nomination was hampered, as he himself admitted later, by his divorce in 1962 at the age of 55—after more than 30 years of marriage. A year later he worsened his political chances by marrying Mrs. Margaretta ("Happy") Murphy, herself divorced.

Mr. Rockefeller once said of himself: "I'm a man of human concern I am a liberal, and in mat-

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While regarded as a liberal in his bids for the White House, he was often cast as conservative in his New York governorship contests. In 1970 his Democratic Party opponent accused him of moving steadily towards the right.

He also accused by his opponents of having an "edifice complex"—a desire to erect large, impressive structures like the New York City World Trade Centre, the world's highest building put up during his time as governor.

Mr. Rockefeller's strength as a politician lay in his whirlwind, back-slapping style, coupled with tall good looks.

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